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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: July 31, 1952
To: Mr. Donald L. Nicholson
Chief, Division of Security
Office of Security and Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.
From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: HUNGARIAN ACTIVITIES IN
THE U. S. A.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R A M



Attached for your information and interest is a copy of a memorandum dated July 14, 1952, containing information concerning the activities of former Hungarian General Ferenc Farkas-Fisbarnaki, who recently visited the United States.

The visit of Farkas-Fisbarnaki was the subject of considerable newspaper publicity.

This is furnished to you in confidence and it is requested that no dissemination of it be made by your Department.

Attachment

✓ cc - 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency (Attachment)
2430 F Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Mr. Lyman R. Kirkpatrick
Assistant Director for
Special Operations

1 att H/W

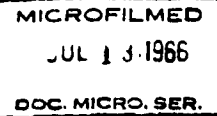
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United States
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GENERAL FERENC FARKAS-KISBARNAKI

INFORMATION CONCERNING



GEORGE F. K. BORSHY, Executive Secretary of the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America, advised the FBI that General FERENC FARKAS-KISBARNAKI, known to be a Fascist, was in Washington, D. C., on May 5, 1952. BORSHY stated, "the United States Hungarians are quite upset that a man of such Fascist background should be allowed to enter these United States."

Upon being further questioned BORSHY advised that one BEN SOLOMON (phonetic) was on May 5, 1952, awaiting the arrival of General FARKAS-KISBARNAKI at the Washington National Airport and they apparently missed each other. Whereupon said BEN SOLOMON telephoned MR. LASZLO ESZENYI and asked ESZENYI if the General had called him, ESZENYI. It is to be noted that ESZENYI is the receptionist at the Kossuth Building at the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America located at 1801 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. According to BORSHY, ESZENYI personally knew FARKAS-KISBARNAKI during World War II, during which ESZENYI was also a member of the Hungarian Army. BEN SOLOMON apparently knew of this acquaintance and thus contacted ESZENYI in the hope that General FARKAS-KISBARNAKI would call ESZENYI in the event they failed to meet at the airport. BEN SOLOMON gave his own address and telephone number to ESZENYI as follows: 120 C Street, Northeast, Apartment 108, Trinity 2119.

BORSHY further advised that SOLOMON sponsored FARKAS-KISBARNAKI's daughter's emigration to the United States as a displaced person. The name of his daughter is MRS. LASZLO POTTYONDI, nee EVA FARKAS, and she is believed to be presently engaged as an agent or a saleslady for some cosmetic firm in Cincinnati, Ohio. BORSHY strongly inferred that there was more than just friendship between BEN SOLOMON and MRS. LASZLO POTTYONDI.

BORSHY advised that FARKAS-KISBARNAKI came to the United States to attend a meeting of the "Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations" which was meeting in New York City. BORSHY further advised that FARKAS-KISBARNAKI is allegedly in the United States on a transit visa and presumably on his way to Argentina. BORSHY further advised that FARKAS-KISBARNAKI was General of the Hungarian Army during the governorship of Admiral NICHOLAS HORTHY which generalship continued after Nazi-leader FERENC SZALASI took over the rule of Hungary. After the so-called liberation of Hungary, FARKAS-KISBARNAKI found refuge in Germany where he and other Hungarian compatriots held a meeting at

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Altotting and there FARKAS-KISBARNAKI had himself proclaimed as the "lawful Governor of Hungary." BOKSHY further stated that FARKAS-KISBARNAKI is presently active in the "Collegial Society of Hungarian Veterans," (MHBK).

STEPHEN F. BALOGH, Executive Secretary of the American Hungarian Federation, 1624 I Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., advised the FBI that he, BALOGH, is quite disturbed over the fact "that such a Fascist as FARKAS-KISBARNAKI should be allowed to enter the United States and to participate like he did at that New York meeting." BALOGH submitted a clipping from the New York Times of May 5, 1952.

"Anti-Bolshevist Rally Here Calls on U.N. To Demand Soviet Free Satellite States

"The American Friends of Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations, Inc., which operates through underground movements in Iron Curtain countries, recommended yesterday to the United Nations that Soviet Russia be called upon to free subjugated nations or face expulsion from the organization.

"The recommendation was made in resolutions adopted at a mass meeting in Manhattan Center, Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, attended by 2,000 persons including representatives of fifteen enslaved nations. The group also asked that the United Nations seat representatives of oppressed nations.

"The Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations, which was formed in Europe in 1942, when thirteen nations had been subjugated, professes to represent 250,000,000 persons in twenty-five countries.

"Representative Ralph W. Owinn of Westchester and Representative O. K. Armstrong of Missouri spoke at the rally. Messages of encouragement were received from Senator Irving M. Ives of New York, Gov. John Lodge of Connecticut, and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Excerpts from a (Voice of America) speech made by President Truman on April 30 to the People of the Soviet Union and the satellite nations was read.

"Gen. Farkas de Kisbarnak, chief of the military commission of the anti-Bolshevist group and leader of the Hungarian Freedom Movement, declared 'the West will only be

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able to conclude its war victoriously if it will not delay in establishing a powerful Western second front."

"He said, this second front, or underground movement, "would coordinate with the oppressed people for the achievement of political and strategic ends, to proclaim ideal of freedom and to attack the foundation of the Bolshevik world danger in Moscow'.

"Geza Erenyi, chairman of the executive council and also a refugee from Hungary, warned against compromising with Communism through 'Titoism'."

HELOCH also submitted a letter under the date of May 7, 1952, which he had written to the Honorable DEAN ACHESON, Secretary of State, which follows:

"Honorable Dean Acheson
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"According to press and radio reports, brought to our attention, the American Friends of Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations, Inc., held a mass rally in New York City on May 4, 1952. Among the speakers of this event a former general of the Hungarian Army, Parkas de Kisbermak, also addressed the mass meeting.

"The New York Times (p.4 C, dated May 5, 1952) quoted General Parkas in saying:

"'The West will only be able to conclude its war victoriously if it will not delay in establishing a powerful Western second front.'

"The speaker's firm assumption of the inevitable European war and the militant tone of his remark quoted by the "New York Times" would not concern us had he spoken as a private person or a visiting European guest speaker. He represented himself to be the Chief of the Military Commission of the Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations. This European group professes to represent 250,000,000 persons in twenty-five countries.

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"In view of the fact that members of the United States Congress lent their personal prestige to the mass meeting by personally participating in the program or endorsing it by their published messages and because of the wide-range publicity given to this New York meeting addressed by General Farkas de Kisbarnak, I feel compelled to invite your attention to the following:

"1. Applicable provisions of our 1951 Internal Security Act should preclude the admission to the United States of a controversial political exponent like General Farkas. Information received about his political activities and European associations convince us that he is identified with such political ideologies and actions which are in opposition of the general conception of our United States' foreign policies. His presence in the United States not only negates the validity of our officially expressed position relative to the European problems, but gravely confuses our sincere friends behind the Iron Curtain. In the eyes of the suffering millions, presently subjected to the police rule of the Kremlin-lackeys, General Farkas and his closest associates represent the type of reaction they never hope to exchange for their present misery. Anti-Bolshevist standing will not rectify anyone's anti-democratic ideas and actions.

"2. The victims of Communist totalitarianism are at a loss to reconcile the straightforward messages of the President of the United States and your own, repeatedly expressed encouragements offered to them, if we permit that European exponents of equally dangerous totalitarianism undermine the credibility of our American foreign policy. The voice of such foreign visitors broadcasted from an American rostrum destroys the good faith of many of our European friends; it damages the activities of the National Committees of the political exiles; it discredits the efforts of our own Federation, which represents the true democratic principles of our free and loyal American citizens of Hungarian origin; and finally, it gives unnecessary weapons into the hands of the Bolshevik propaganda-leaders, both inside and outside of the Iron Curtain, when they are able to assimilate the name of our great country with spokesmen of extreme reactionism.

"In closing I wish to quote from a recent letter received today from Salzburg, Austria. The writer is a reputable, outstanding and sincere leader of proven, democratic-minded Hungarian refugees:

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"Those of us, who still cherish, defend and preserve the truly democratic Kossuth-traditions, are compelled by ever present need to fight and struggle, because the United States only respects and supports today the strong nations."

"Respectfully yours,

"Stephen E. Balogh
Executive Secretary"

"SEB/km"

BALOGH also submitted a letter in the Hungarian language under the date of May 7, 1952, stamped "Confidential" and addressed to the following three newspapermen: MR. ZOLDAN GOMBOS, 1736 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland 14, Ohio; MR. ANDREW FAY-FISHER, Hotel Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania; MR. COLMAN KALDON, 228 North Taylor Street, St. Louis 8, Missouri, in which letter STEPHEN BALOGH as Executive Secretary of the American Hungarian Federation calls their attention to the fact that FARKAS-KISBARNAKI was making a public speech in New York City. In this letter BALOGH said that one of the sponsors of the meeting of the Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations was GEZA FRENYI of New York City, who is editor of a semi-monthly mimeograph sheet entitled "American Hungarian Voice". In this letter BALOGH also states that he has written a protesting letter to the Honorable Dean Acheson, Secretary of State. BALOGH calls upon his addressees to act because these Nazis are meddling in Republican Party politics in the United States. BALOGH concludes his letter by asking the addressees for their opinion in this matter.

Besides the enclosure of BALOGH's letter to ACHESON, he also included a report on FERENC FARKAS-KISBARNAKI in the Hungarian language which will appear below in translation.

It is to be noted that MR. ZOLDAN GOMBOS is the editor and owner of the Hungarian Daily Liberty (Szabadsag) published in Cleveland, Ohio.

MR. ANDREW FAY-FISHER, now residing in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been associated with Hungarian Weeklys and "The Hungarian Miners Journal" and is also acknowledged as a popular Columnist. MR. COLMAN

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KALDOZ has usually been highly respected in Hungarian newspaper circles and publishes his own weekly newspaper in St. Louis, Missouri.

The following report in the Hungarian language was submitted to the American Hungarian Federation and STEPHEN BALOGH, its Executive Secretary, made it available to the FBI:

"Report Concerning FERENC FARKAS-KISBALNAKI

"His Military activities: As a Colonel in the Chiefs of Staff he was the organizer of the Eucharistic Congress held in Budapest, Hungary. Thus, he is on good terms with the Vatican. He was also one of the principal leaders of the Boy Scout Jamboree held in Hungary and through which he gained the sympathies of a number of British and American Scout Leaders. For four years he was the Commander of the Ludovika Academy (Translator's Note: The Hungarian West Point). Later he became the Commander of the Army at Debrecen; and commanded the Sixth Hungarian Army in its engagements in the Carpathian Mountains. In the summer of 1944, when the Russians broke through, he temporarily took over complete command in place of General BEREZNYI, who had lost his head. In the meantime, preceding the Nazi Putsch, the Governor (HORTHY) saw in him the most trustworthy Hungarian General and conferred with him. After the October 15 Nazi-Arrow Putsch he somehow maintained his position as General and was entrusted with the protection of the retreating Government leaders as well as the Army, and it is during this period that we see him in a most lamentable role. He was a member of that general staff court which sentenced to death and/or long imprisonment anti-German Hungarian members of the underground; among them LAJOS VERES (presently held in life imprisonment by the Russians for participating in the 1947 treason); KALMAN HARTY who is presently somewhere in America since he was successful in escaping the German Concentration Camp. In this connection, when he had escaped westward he issued a pamphlet in which he defended himself by maintaining that he was not the President of this Court Committee but only a member and that he, allegedly, was always against capital punishment. It is a fact that capital punishment was never administered, because the Chief of Staff, whose signature was to have been that of BEREZNYI, was never executed. Thus all the accused reached a concentration camp in Germany. FARKAS escaped westward with the remnants of the Hungarian Army and when he neared the

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advancing Americans he surrendered himself to the first American General. For a while he was well received and they conferred with him; it is alleged that EISENHOWER received him personally, but a few weeks later when his person was re-checked he soon found himself in a prisoner of war camp. He was there for several months and then was a member of a group of prisoners returning to Hungary at the end of 1945 and beginning of 1946. His colleagues in Passau warned him of the fate that would await him on his return, but he insisted that he should return and said "The place of every respectable Hungarian man is at home." It seems that this enthusiasm diminished as he proceeded through the Russian Zone of Austria towards the Hungarian Border, and by the time he reached Vienna his desire to return had completely vanished. In Vienna he was very grateful to BELA MADAY, the Hungarian representative of the Red Cross who with the aid of an American Officer succeeded in getting him off the POW train and smuggled him over into the American Zone of Germany into the little Bavarian town of Johanneskirchen. It was probably MADAY's merciful action that unbalanced his modesty for since that time he felt himself an "important personage" upon whom the Americans want to build.

"His political activities: The beginnings of Hungarian Neo-Fascist movements began to appear as soon as he settled down in Johanneskirchen. The fallen heroes of the Szalasi parliament found it opportune to come out from the mountains and the woods and from behind their allies, but they were all afraid to accept real leadership of the movement, for the American occupation was at its height and they were afraid that if they yelled too loudly they might find themselves to be among those who were being forcibly returned to Hungary. The most noted members of this group were BELA MADAY; JOSEF NYIRO (the writer) LAJOS ROSTA (former Nazi representative and presently in America as displaced person) and secretary and righthand of FERENC FARKAS and a small official of the railroad who later became an important official in the Szalasi era by the name of PINKA-PATAKFALVY, the latter gaining favor from the egotistical FARKAS by extremely and absurdly humbling himself. For example, when they occupied a hotel room having twin beds, PATAKFALVY would not sleep in the other bed but slept on the floor at the foot of FARKAS' bed because he did not deem himself to

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be worthy of sleeping in the same manner as his leader. These parliamentary leaders organized what they called "The Hungarian Freedom Movement" with FARKAS as its leader, but in truth the real leaders were the above mentioned persons. About the middle of 1947 in Altotting, Bavaria, with the financial and moral support of the German Papal delegate they called a meeting, "a parliamentary meeting", on St. Stephen's day and proclaimed themselves to be the regular Hungarian Parliament and proceeded to elect FARKAS as Governor. This extreme right wing "parliament" had an unhappy ending because it was meeting without a permit and because it was a political gathering. FARKAS and Prince JOSEPH (confessed fealty to the Communists in 1919; was a General under HORNY; and in 1945 via radio swore allegiance to SZALASI) were arrested. Later they were released when their group succeeded in getting the whole affair to be accepted as a mistake on the part of small men, and convinced the CIC that they were in the services of official American politics.

"FARKAS is the real organizer of the Collegial Society of Hungarian Veterans (MHEK). It was his idea that the "Freedom Movement" should be under-girded by a military organization. He supported ANDRAS ZAKO morally, financially, and with his influences in the establishment of this organization, but when ZAKO found himself and his organization to be strong enough to stand alone, they deserted the Freedom Movement and became independent.

"This Freedom Movement is still active with FARKAS as its leader and it is characteristic that this is the most typical Neo-Fascist organization in Hungarian emigration. FARKAS is very active, he travels a great deal, talks with many, and at present is covering his shady past with his present anti-Bolshevist activities.

"Regarding his person: He is a well trained soldier and an excellent organizer. He is not stable in politics. He is fanatical, envious, and unusually vain and seeks prestige. He loves theatrical poses and theatrical appearances. He has no brotherly love. Many of those who were around him originally have deserted him for they found out that he is not willing to rake their chestnuts from the fire as they believed he would do.

"His present activities are apparently known to the French Deuxieme Bureau. He should be carefully watched because of his dictatorship desires."

STEPHEN BALOGH submitted the May 5, 1952 issue of the American Hungarian Voice to the FBI and pointed out the article appearing on Page 6 written in the Hungarian language: "FERENC FARKAS in America," translation of which follows:

"The most outstanding Hungarian exile is none other than FERENC FARKAS-KISBARNAKI who since May 2 is in transit through America and for the time being staying in the vicinity of New York.

"FERENC FARKAS as the European Military Leader of the AEN (Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations which represents 200 million souls behind the Iron Curtain) was invited as the principal speaker for the AF AEN (American Friends of Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations) which is sponsoring an Anti-Bolshevist mass meeting on May 4, in Manhattan Center of New York City.

"FERENC FARKAS, who with his wife lives in Schloss Arnstorf, Bavaria, left Munich via the Belgian-Sabena Air Lines and after a 26 hour trip via Frankfurt, Brussels, Ireland, and Canada, arrived in America in the forenoon of May 2 at the Idlewild Airport.

"The extremely healthy, FERENC FARKAS was awaited at the Airport by his daughter, EVA, who lives in America (IASZLO POTTYONDY, her husband lost his life in an airplane accident in America, about which we have already written); GEZA ERENYI, President of the Central Executive Committee of the AFAEN; JOSEPH JAMBOR, President of the Hungarian Chapter of the AFAEN; and ALEXANDER BALOGH, President and ZOLTAN VASVARY, Secretary of the New York Hungarian Chapter of the AFAEN.

"It was the wish of FERENC FARKAS who had not seen his daughter the last three years to spend a few days with his daughter in the vicinity of New York with some of his friends.

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"In the forenoon of May 4, FERENC PARKAS participated in the mass of St. Stephens Roman Catholic Church on 82nd Street and in the afternoon participated in the mass meeting of the AFAEN held in Manhattan Center and about which we will write a separate report.

"FERENC PARKAS plans to spend four weeks in America: part of it with his daughter (his son died and thus his daughter is now his only living child) and the remainder of the time to visit his friends all over America.

"The New York Hungarian Chapter of the AFAEN will sponsor a banquet and a special meeting on May 10 in the honor of FERENC PARKAS (the invitation can be found in this issue).

"The General will be going to Canada at the end of May and, after a few days there, will leave by boat for London to participate in the AEN conference to be held there in June."

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